NEWPORT NEWS, VA
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CIA Denies Training Report [redacted]

A spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency this week denied a report that York County's Camp Peary is used to train CIA agents in the use of "mini-nuclear" weapons and the tactics of assassination.

The spokesman did not, however, specifically deny that Camp Peary is used as a CIA training base as charged in the current issue of a Williamsburg newspaper, the Virginia Gazette.

The Virginia Gazette story, based on lengthy interviews by two of the newspapers staff members with former CIA agent JOE Maggio, who has written a semi-fictional book about the agency, quoted Maggio as saying Camp Peary is used for training and experimentation in subversive and espionage activities — including such subjects as assassination, demolition, parachuting, wiretapping and intelligence gathering.

In reaction to the story, Angus A. Thuermer, who identified himself as assistant to the director of the CIA, called the Richmond Times-Dispatch's Washington Bureau to refute portions of these charges.

Maggio's statements "about assassination training and teams is utterly without truth," Thuermer is reported as saying.

"The agency has never participated in, or trained for, assassination," he added.

"The comment about nuclear mini-weapons is also equally untrue."

According to the Times-Dispatch, Thuermer never actually denied Camp Peary's role as a CIA training base, though he apparently did not confirm the report either.

Another former CIA agent, however, told Times-Dispatch staffers Camp Peary was the CIA's principal training base in the United States when he underwent training in the 1950s.

The unidentified former agent reportedly said further he believes the base is still used for this purpose from information he has gathered from contacts and personal friendships with present CIA employes.

Nevertheless, the paper said, he joined Thuermer in dismissing the reports of assassination teams and nuclear mini-weapons, saying he did not know of any such things at Camp Peary while he was there.

Maggio, however, insisted he would "stand by his sources of information," though he conceded his contentions of assassination training and use of nuclear devices were based on second-hand accounts.

THE RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH

Ex-CIA Agent Tells of Six-Week Peary Course

[redacted]

By NICHOLAS BROWN

A former agent with the Central Intelligence Agency told The Times-Dispatch yesterday that Camp Peary in York County was the CIA's principal training base in the United States when he underwent training there in the 1950s.

He added that through contacts and personal friendships with present employes of tho CIA he believes that Camp Peary is still the organization's major training facility.

The former agent, who asked not to be identified, said he participated in a six-week training course at Camp Peary in the Junior Officer's Training Program the CIA held there.

"We would come in on a Monday and stay until Friday," he said. "While you were there you had an assumed name. We took a course in basic intelligence gathering."

The former agent said he did not know of any assassination teams, guerrilla cadres, special warfare agents or nuclear devices at Camp Peary while he was there. Joe Maggio, a former agent with the CIA's covert "Special Operations Division," has maintained that these things exist at the camp, commonly called "the farm" by CIA personnel.

Special weapons, which Maggio has called mini-nuclear bombs" and said were demonstrated atCamp Peary, were disputed and called "the most preposterous thing of all" by the former agent.

As for the assassination terms, the former agent said, "I would think if the agency had anything like that they would train them overseas." He added that most of Maggio's description of the activities on the base "sounds like James Bond to me."

The CIA's purpose for existing, the former agent said, "is to gather intelligence information and disseminate it to the proper officials of government." In the 1950s, the former agent said, the CIA also dealt in counterespionage overseas.

The former agent also said that during his association with the CIA it was quite possible that foreign nationals were brought to Camp Peary for "debriefings."

He said that while at the camp for training, agents wore military fatigue uniforms. While he was there, he said, the population of the camp consisted of several CIA instructors, a cooking staff, a contingent of military police, and the 50 or so students. There was both a six-week course and a three-month course.

One exercise the agent recalled was named "Rabbit" and required him to trail someone. He said he had to follow this person to Richmond and place him under surveillance in the city.

Another exercise used facsimiles of the borders of Eastern European countries. There was an activity called "Operation Holecloth" which organized an intelligence program that included trying to recruit an agent.

"Dead Drop" Cited

Much of the former agent's training at Camp Peary was spent in learning intelligence techniques and terminology. For example, he said the term "dead drop" meant leaving a secret message in a designated place for another agent.

The former agent said he thought it was "common knowledge" that the CIA operated a training facility at Camp Peary, and he said he could "think of no reason why they wouldn't admit" having a base there.

In recalling his former experience with the CIA, however, the former agent surmised that one aspect of the agency hasn't changed over the years..

"Security is pretty damn rigid," he said.

STATINTL

[redacted]

'Assassins' Allegation Is Denied

WILLIAMSBURG (UPI) — A Central Intelligence Agency spokesman has labeled "utterly untrue" a published report that a camp in Virginia was used for CIA training in nuclear weapons.

The spokesman also denied "unequivocally" that secrecy-shfouded Camp Peary in York County was used to train CIA agents in assassination techniques.

The report was published in the weekly Virginia Gazette, which based its story on an interview with a former CIA man.

The newspaper published here said Camp Peary is a secret CIA training base and has been for years. Agents are trained in assassination, demolition, parachutes, wiretapping and intelligence-gathering and have experimented with what the former CIA agent called "mini-nuclear bombs."

The one-time CIA man is Joe Maggio, who said he was trained at the camp for six months. Maggio has written a novel about the CIA entitled "Company Uan."

The CIA spokesman said Maggio had been "fired for cause from a Central Intelligence Agency training program." The spokesman denied the charges about assassination training and said "the allegation about mini-nuclear weapons in any CIA training program or use by the agency is utterly untrue."

Maggio said he was fired for free-lance writing he did while working for the CIA, not because of the way he did his work with the agency.

THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
28 Dec 1972

[redacted]

CIA Denies Parts Of Camp Peary Story

By Times-Dispatch Staff
And Bureau Writers

In a rare burst of public comment, the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington yesterday denied that potential assassins are schooled at Camp Peary in York County and that "mini-nuclear" weapons are tested there, but the agency would not squelch reports that Camp Peary is a bustling CIA training base.

"The base is run by the Army, and as I understand it, there are a number of training operations there," Angus A. Thuermer, who identified himself as assistant to the director of the CIA, told a reporter from The Times-Dispatch Washington bureau.

Thuermer was reacting to stories, which first appeared in the current issue of a Williamsburg newspaper, that the hush-hush Defense Department installation not far from the Colonial capital is actually a training post for assassination teams, guerrilla cadres, special warfare agents and other highly clandestine operations of the CIA.

Virginia Gazette

The Williamsburg paper — the weekly Virginia Gazette — based its story on lengthy interviews it said two of its staff members had with a former CIA agent who has written "Company Man," a semi-fictional book about the agency and some of its activities at Camp Peary.

The author, Joe Maggio, told The Gazette and The Times-Dispatch that Camp Peary is the site for myriad training and experimentation operations in subversive and espionage activities. He said training covers such subjects as assassination, demolition, parachuting, wiretapping and intelligence gathering.

"I'm sure that if you had a blue ribbon committee go in there, they'd find a whole new world, a Disneyland of war," the Gazette quoted Maggio as saying.

Yesterday, Thuermer said Maggio's "statements about assassination training and teams is utterly without truth."

"The agency has never participated in, or trained for, assassination," he added. "The comment about nuclear mini-weapons is also equally untrue.

"Piece of Fiction"

"Mr. Maggio is writing a piece of fiction, having no bearing on his brief agency association."

Maggio, 34, told the Times-Dispatch Tuesday night that he worked for the CIA for only about six months before being fired but that he trained at Camp Peary.

Maggio said he was fired because he talked too much and because of his extra-curricular activities — which he said included free lance writing — but that his dismissal had nothing to do with performance of his CIA duties. He said he was attached to a "Special Operations Division" which trained at Camp Peary for subversive military and espionage operations against targets selected by a CIA policy-making body.

A brief elaboration yesterday by Thuermer on Maggio seemed to bear out the former agent's explanation of the events surrounding his firing.

Thuermer said Maggio was "terminated for loquacity and continuing indiscretion, particularly boasting of his non-experiences with the CIA." Thuermer said Maggio worked for the CIA from February to early August, 1966.

Circumstances Repeated

Maggio, contacted by telephone again yesterday at a Vermont ski resort where he is vacationing, repeated the circumstances leading to his firing, and said the CIA explanation was the "truth."

He said he made "no pretentions that I participated in any of those adventures" he [illegible] Peary, and of exploits in his book.

Maggio conceded that his training and use of "mini-nuclear weapons" at Camp Peary are based on second hand information. But he said he would stand by his sources of such information.

Thuermer, who telephoned The Times-Dispatch and wire services yesterday morning to contradict some of Maggio's statements about Camp Peary, said the former agent "is selling the book like crazy — and I guess those guys are selling that Gazette down there, too." Theumer said he telephoned from his home in Middleburg, not far from the CIA headquarters in McLean.

No Speculation

Rep. Thomas N. Downing (D-Va.) whose 1st District encompasses Camp Peary, declined yesterday to speculate about the 10,000-acre installation but said, "I do intend to speak with CIA officials about it when I return to Washington."

Downing added, "Camp Peary is a highly classified government agency and it would be inappropriate for me to comment further."

Army Col. James E. Dunn, commanding officer of Camp Peary, reached for a comment yesterday afternoon, said, "My directive is to refer any questions from the Virginia Gazette, The Richmond Times-Dispatch or any other news media to the public affairs officer at Cinclant (Commander-in-chief Atlantic Command) in Norfolk."

In a telephone statement from Norfolk, a spokesman for CINCLANT said he could "merely tell" a reporter what the camp is:

"Camp Peary is called the Armed Forces Experimental Training Activity, located at Camp Peary near Williamsburg, Va. It has the mission of developing training techniques for the military and for civilian elements of the government."

Background Known

Maggio said yesterday that the publisher of his book — G.P. Putnam & Sons of New York City — knew all about his background with the CIA before the book was printed. He explained that CIA officials had corresponded with Putnam about Maggio and his status.

The CIA, Maggio said, had initially denied that he was a former employe, but when confronted with the fact that [illegible] CIA saying Maggio could not receive federal unemployment status because he was fired by CIA in 1966, the agency changed its story.

One of the items in Maggio's book and newspaper interview said that final exams for CIA agents in a "tradecraft" course included message drops, rendezvous gatherings, surveillance and "tailing" of suspects on the streets of nearby cities. Maggio himself took the exam in Newport News, he said.

[redacted]

STATINTL

Newport News police Chief H. B. Blackmon said he knew nothing about any CIA activity in his city. The only involvement Blackmon said he ever had with Camp Peary was when he went hunting on land adjacent to the base several years ago "and a hunting dog went onto the property. They (the security men) would not let us go in there to get him."

Wouldn't Bother Him

"It took us several hours to get the dog back," Blackmon recalled. He said "it wouldn't bother me" if the CIA used the Newport News area. "Nobody would ever know it," he added, "if this is the type of thing they're doing."

Police Chief P. G. Minetti of Hampton said, "I'm just flabbergasted I don't know anything about any CIA activity here. No one has talked to me at all about it."

Williamsburg Police Chief Andrew Rutherford said he knew nothing about any CIA activity at Camp Peary or on the streets of the Colonial capital.

"It wouldn't bother me a bit, if it were," he said. "They've been out there for about 20 years and they've never bothered anyone here."

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

STATINTL

[redacted]

Virginia Camp Said CIA Site

WILLIAMSBURG (AP) — Is Camp Peary, a hush-hush Department of Defense installation in York County, actually a training camp for the Central Intelligence Agency?

The Virginia Gazette, a weekly newspaper published in this restored colonial capital not far from the camp, says it is, basing its claim principally on an interview with an ex-CIA agent turned novelist.

Other reports that the camp is the scene of CIA-related activities have been in circulation for at least 10 years.

The Gazette article said the CIA uses Peary to train teams of assassins, guerrillas, foreign mercenaries and special warfare agents and to test exotic new weapons.

'NO COMMENTS'

Gazette reporters wrote that they were not permitted to enter the camp property and received crisp "no comments" when they posed questions to officials there.

Nearly all their information apparently came from former CIA man Joe Maggio, who wrote a novel — "Company Man" — which mentioned a "Camp Perry" at which tactical nuclear weapons were tested.

The Gazette said Maggio confirmed from his home in Coral Gables, Fla., that the "Camp Perry" in his novel in actulity is Virginia's Camp Peary, taken over by the Department of Defense 21 years ago.

'SPECIAL COURSE'

The newspaper said it was told by Maggio that he was at Camp Peary for three months in 1966, enrolled in a "special intelligenee tradecraft course" given CIA recruits.

It said its interview with Maggio indicated the "trainino methods and techniques covered by the CIA" at Camp Peary included "assassination training, demolition training, parachute trainin9, courses in wiretapping and intelligence-gathering, and experiments with special weapons for use in the field, including what Maggio labeled a 'mini' nuclear bombs.

When Camp Peary was acquired by the Department of Defense in 1951, it was called an "armed forces experimental training activity." It still is called that.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA SUN
28 Dec 1972

[redacted]

CIA Denies Use of Small Nuclear Weapons at Peary

WILLIAMSBURG (UPI)— A Central Intelligence Agency spokesman denied Wednesday allegations that mini-nuclear weapons were used in CIA training programs at Camp Peary near here or in any other agency training program.

The CIA spokesman's comment came after a story published by the Virginia Gazette, a weekly newspaper, here, about operations at Camp Peary, a secrecy-clouded Department of Defense installation. The Gazette said the base is actually a CIA training camp and has been for years.

The Gazette said its report was based on about four weeks of investigation by two staff members. The base was acquired 21 years ago by the Defense Department and labeled "an Armed Forces Experimental Training Activity" base.

Much of the newspaper's story was based on an interview with Joe Maggio, who said he was a former CIA operative with the Agency's Covert Special Operations Division. Maggio has written a novel about the CIA, entitled "Company Man." In the book he mentioned activities at a "Camp Perry." He told the newspaper the section on "Camp Perry" actually referred to the "Camp Peary" in York County.

The Gazette said its information from Maggio "indicates that the training methods and techniques covered by the CIA at Camp Peary include assassination training, demolition training, parachute training, courses in wiretapping and intelligence gathering and experiments with special weapons for use in the field, including what Maggio labeled as 'mini-nuclear bombs.'"

The CIA Spokesman "unequivocally" denied that the agency trained for or engaged in an assassination operations.

"The allegation about mini-nuclear weapons in any CIA training program or use by the Agency is utterly untrue," the spokesman added.

The spokesman also said Maggio had been "fired for cause from a Central Intelligence Training Program."

Maggio, 34, told the Gazette he was fired from the CIA in 1967 because he was doing some free lance writing while employed by the agency. He said his dismissal had nothing to do with performance of his CIA duties.

Maggio also told the Gazette he was "never in a position of responsibility" with the CIA, but spent a total of six months in training with the Agency at Camp Peary.

WASHINGTON STAR
27 DEC 1972

Is Camp Peary Cloak for CIA?

WILLIAMSBUGR, Va. (AP) — Is Camp Peary, a hush-hush Department of Defense installation in York County, Va., actually a training camp for the Central Intelligence Agency?

The Virginia Gazette, a weekly newspaper published not far from the camp says it is, basing its claim principally on an interview with an ex-CIA agent turned novelist.

Two reporters for the Gazette contend in an article for the weekly that the CIA uses Peary to train teams of assassins, guerrillas, foreign mercenaries and special warfare agents, and to test exotic new weapons.

They wrote that they were not permitted to enter the camp property and received crisp "no comments" when they posed questions to officials there.

Maggio the Source

Nearly all their information apparently came from former CIA man Joe Maggio, who wrote a novel — "Company Man" — which mentioned a "Camp Perry" at which he said tactical nuclear weapons were tested.

The Gazette reported that Maggio said from his home in Coral Gables, Fla., that the "Camp Perry" in his novel in actuality was Virginia's Camp Peary, taken over by the Department of Defense 21 years ago.

The newspaper said it was told by Maggio that he was at Camp Peary for three months in 1966, enrolled in a "special intelligence tradecraf course" given CIA recruits.

It said Maggio said in the interview that the "training methods and techniques covered by the CIA" at Camp Peary included "assassination training, demolition training, parachute training, courses in wiretapping and intelligence-gathering, and experiments with special weapons for use in the field, including what Maggio labeled as 'mini-nuclear bombs.'"

'Disneyland of War'

The Gazette quoted Maggio as saying, "I'm sure if you had a blue ribbon committee go in there, they'd find a whole new world — a Disneyland of war."

The Gazette quoted him as saying "the information contained on Camp Peary in the novel is factual."

Among other weapons the Gazette quoted Maggio as saying are being tested at Camp Peary were a laser beam weapon used to cause bodily deterioration within 24 hours, experimental formulas of drugs such as LSD, and a variety of chemical warfare materials.

"Some day, somewhere," the Gazette said it was told by Maggio in a taped telephone interview, "that base is going to have a catastrophe — some Dr. Strangelove explosion that really is going to rock that area."

CIA OPERATIONS CENTER SELECT

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Camp Peary Exposed As CIA Training Base

[redacted]

NEW YORK TIMES
17 DEC 1972

14 CITY POLICEMEN GOT C.I.A. TRAINING

Learned How to Analyze and Handle Information

By DAVID BURNHAM

Fourteen New York Policemen—including First Deputy Police Commissioner William H. T. Smith and the commander of the department's Intelligence Division—received training from the Central Intelligence Agency in September.

A spokesman for the C.I.A., Angus Thuermer, confirmed that the 14 New Yorkers had been given training but denied that the agency had regular instruction programs for local police officials.

Mr. Thuermer acknowledged, however, that "there have been a number of occasions when similar courtesies have been extended to police officers from different cities around the country."

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Thuermer said he was not able to determine how many police officials or how many departments had come to the Washington area to receive agency training.

"I doubt very much that they keep that kind of information," he added.

Mr. Thuermer scoffed when asked whether the agency's training of policemen—some of whom are responsible for collecting information about political activists—violated the Congressional legislation that created the C.I.A. to correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to national security, "provided that the agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers or internal security functions."

Twelve of the New York policemen—one captain, three lieutenants, five sergeants and three detectives—received four days of training from the C.I.A. in a facility in Arlington, Va., beginning last Sept. 11, according to the Police Department.

Commissioner Smith and Deputy Chief Hugo J. Masini, commander of the Intelligence Division, attended one day's training, on Sept. 13.

Commissioner Smith said during an interview that in connection with the reorganization of the department's intelligence work, "we decided we needed some training in the analysis and handling of large amounts of information."

Mr. Smith said the department had decided that the C.I.A. would be the best place for such training. "They pretty much set this up for us," he explained. "The training was done gratis, only costing us about $2,500 in transportation and lodging."

Both the International Association of Chiefs of Police, a professional organization that does police efficiency studies and runs training seminars on a variety of law-enforcement subjects, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation said they were not equipped to provide instruction on the storage, retrieval and analysis of intelligence information.

One branch of the Police Department's Intelligence Division, the security investigation section, is the subject of a pending suit in Federal court here. The suit, filed by a group of political activists, charges that the surveillance and infiltration activities of the security section violate "the rights of privacy, free speech and association granted and guaranteed" the plaintiffs "by the United States Constitution."

The present reorganization of the security section—and the part of the Intelligence Division that collects information on organized crime—is being financed by a $166,630 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a branch of the Justice Department. As of Oct. 13, a police roster indicated that there were 365 policemen assigned to the Intelligence Division.

NEW YORK TIMES

[redacted]

ADMIRAL REFORMS NAVY WAR COLLEGE

Scholarship and Open Minds Emphasized at Newport

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times

NEWPORT, R. I.—The Naval War College here has changed its curriculum drastically to teach future admirals how to cope with the Soviet Navy in an era of limited resources, public criticism and, in some areas of the service, lingering overconfidence.

Outside the gray stone buildings, the sun dances on the waters of Narragansett Bay and a destroyer slips out toward the Atlantic. Inside there is an atmosphere of cloistered intellectualism where officers discuss Bismarck's foreign policy or Thucydides' "History of the Peloponnesian War."

Vice Adm. Stansfield Turner, the college's new president, is determined to fight "the creeping devitalization" he has discerned in "all" American war colleges of the three services since World War II. He has three basic objectives:

¶Implant understanding that the Navy's resources are limited and that "tough decisions must be taken if we come to grips with the Soviet Navy."

¶Encourage open minds among senior officers so they can understand other, possibly hostile points of view and present "a credible scenario" of the Navy's job to the public.

¶Counter overconfidence in those branches, such as naval aviation, that have not yet recognized either the expansion of Soviet sea power or the probability that the Navy will have to operate on the defensive more than in the past.

The War College, with 467 students, represents the highest professional naval education in the country. It is made up of the College of Naval Warfare, whose students' ranks are those of captain and commander, the College of Command and Staff, attended by lieutenants and lieutenant commanders, and the Naval Command College of senior officers from 35 foreign navies.

Scholarship Is Emphasized

The naval contingent is leavened with outsiders. About 50 per cent of the students in the College of Naval Warfare, the senior college, are drawn from the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency and civilian defense agencies.

Admiral Turner wants to revitalize the college by re-emphasizing individual scholarship. He had been struck, when he took office, by the fact that in recent years no student had flunked out for incompetence or indifference. Most officers, he thought, saw the assignment as a year's release from the pressures of sea duty and a chance to recharge batteries.

Under his regime the work load has been increased. Each student reads three books on each weekly discussion topic. One-third of the students write short essays each week answering specific questions on the topic. Then seminar groups of 12 students meet with a faculty professor for discussion.

The topics are: sovereignty and the balance of power, theories of strategy, Bismarck's wars, the Napoleonic wars, the Spanish-American War, the Civil War, the origins of World War I, United States Strategy in World War II and the military profession.

Another innovation is the introduction of two examinations each semester.

Evidence of the services' "intellectual weakness," Admiral Turner believes, is their ineffectiveness in answering questions, criticisms and doubts raised about the military establishment in recent years.

One reason for the "erosion" of military credibility, he said, was the substitution of prolonged briefings for "rigorous intellectual development" as a result of the war colleges' attempt to cover everything of relevance in enlarged curriculums.

Admiral Turner also believes that the military education system suffers from an increasing reliance on "civilians and 'think tanks' to do our thinking for us."

The emphasis here has been shifted to the study of strategy through historical examples rather than through international relations or political science. This is one way, the admiral believes, to avoid becoming "trapped within the limits of our own experience."

A second shift will be away from the broad issues of strategy and international relations into areas more pertinent to the naval officer's job.

Admiral Turner's changes go beyond curriculum. For example, officers on the faculty as well as students now wear civilian clothes, and name tags show first names rather than rank.

"We're looking for new ideas, and rank has no monopoly on ideas," Admiral Turner commented.

His own ideas have not been universally applauded in the Navy. Many senior officers feel that the course puts too much of a burden on students. Others feel that Bismarck may not be the best guide to contemporary Soviet policies.

But generally, criticism has been muted. As one senior retired admiral said, "We can't go on planning a war with unlimited resources forever."

THE NEW YORKER
22 April 1972

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Studies

ON a recent Tuesday evening, we spent an hour in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria listening to graduate students, lecturers, professors, and an assortment of scholars and specialists unwind from a day's work. It was the end of the second day of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies—with headquarters in Ann Arbor—and more than half of the two thousand conferees were relaxing at a reception after spending the day in such seminars as "The Emperor's New Clothes: Symposium on Interpreting the Meiji Restoration," "Continuity and Change in Princely India," "Lu Hsun: The Man, the Artist, and His Ambiguities," "Judicial Conscience in Modern Japan," "Wang Yang-Ming (1472-1529): In Commemoration of the 500th Anniversary of His Birth," and "Yogācāra Buddhism."

When we got there, at about five-thirty, the ballroom was teeming with white Americans (who were easily in the majority), a handful of black Americans, and a liberal sprinkling of Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Japanese, Indians, Burmese, and other Asians. At the center of the large stage that is a fixture of the ballroom was an elfin young Japanese lady—Fusako Yoshida, we learned—plucking classical Japanese music from a long stringed instrument, whose ends were resting on wooden horses covered with red cloth. There was nothing on the stage but Miss Yoshida and her instrument. She had on a sea-green kimono with a broad gold-colored obi; her hair was piled high in what looked like a spiral of buns; and her feet were shod in a pair of wooden clogs. Miss Yoshida was treated as a pleasant background to the evening, her music competing with the babble of chatter, though in her demureness, the delicacy of the sounds she brought from the instrument, and the economy of her physical stature she quite dominated the stage.

So as not to look too much a stranger in all this Far Eastern atmosphere, we went over to a bar, bought a bourbon-and-water, and, glass in hand, walked around, either listening to what people were saying or talking to them ourself. The first man we went up to was a short, middle-aged American who was sitting at a table in the vicinity of the stage, seemingly engrossed in the music. He was a Bostonian, he told us, who had studied at the University of Wisconsin and was now a professor in East-West relations at Cheyney State College, in Pennsylvania.

"What instrument is that?" we asked.

"A koto," he replied. "It belongs to a large family of traditional Japanese stringed instruments, one of which is the samisen—considerably smaller."

"Good music," we observed.

"Exquisite," he replied. "You know, I adore Orientals, feel very much at home in their company, and am just as fond of their culture. I even took up karate. Not to use it, mind you—or, at least, I hope I'll never have to—but to keep in touch with the Oriental spirit and sensibility."

We told the professor that the meeting seemed remarkably well attended and asked him what had brought so many people out.

"All sorts of things," he said. "There are some people here looking for jobs, some looking to change jobs, some looking for intellectual rejuvenation, some just looking for old friends, and some, like me, hoping to meet scholars whose work we've admired. You might even find people from the federal government here. Take the C.I.A.—they have an interest in what goes on here."

"*Scholarly*?" we asked.

"Sure, scholarly—why not? Some of my best friends are in the C.I.A."

At this point, seeking to broaden our acquaintance, we turned to a man standing nearby, who may or may not have overheard the conversation. We hadn't broadened things very much, it turned out, for there on the man's lapel badge, along with his name, was the designation [redacted]. He was a tall, white-haired man in his early fifties, he was wearing a black suit and a narrow, red-and-gray striped tie, and under tortoiseshell glasses was the gentlest pair of eyes we had seen that day. We asked him what he did for the C.I.A., and he said he was a China-studies specialist, doing research and analysis in the Agency's geography department. He had been there since the end of the Second World War, after he came back from New Guinea, the Philippines, and Japan, where he had served in the armed forces.

"What is the C.I.A.'s interest in this meeting?" we asked.

"This is where you find the best minds in Asian studies," he replied. "They are my brethren. From time to time, we have to get in touch with them to find out what the new frontiers in research are. In our business, accuracy is the name of the game. We can't afford not to keep up with what's going on."

We said "Fair enough," thanked him, and moved on.

Sauntering in the direction of Miss Yoshida, who, we had noticed, was taking a breather at a table near the stage, we passed two happy-go-lucky-looking young men in crumpled sports jackets, battered old suède boots, and collars open at the neck—a uniform identifying them as graduate students. "Why are all the attractive girls in South Asian studies?" one of the young men said. The other laughed before he answered, and we didn't wait to hear what he said.

Next, we overheard a fragment of another conversation, among a nearby foursome consisting of a Japanese, an Indian, and two white Americans. One of the Americans was saying, "Did you see all those professors running around with their bright graduate students in tow? I hear the job pickings are slim this year. In fact, they seem to be getting slimmer every year. A few years ago, there was a great demand for Asian scholars, but apparently that was in anticipation of the postwar baby boom, and the boom has trailed off now, leaving smaller classes and a surplus of Asian-studies teachers."

THE ASIA LETTER

AN AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ASIAN AFFAIRS

Published by THE ASIA LETTER Co. Tokyo Hong Kong Washington Los Angeles

[redacted]

STATINTL

25 May 1971 [redacted]

STATINTL

Dear Sir:

THE C.I.A. IN ASIA (I): When United States Central Intelligence Agency Director RICHARD HELMS was getting ready to visit Saigon last fall for talks with South Vietnamese President NGUYEN VAN THIEU, he sent ahead an unusual calling card.

It was in the form of a news leak to the New York Times.

A story quoting "government officials" related in considerable detail the C.I.A. finding that there were some 30,000 agents of the Vietcong that had insinuated themselves into the Saigon government apparatus.

The findings revealed Hanoi intentions to increase that number to 60,000 by the end of 1971.

The conclusion was that the Saigon government would not be able to cope with these agents in shaping the country's future.

The information had very little to do with fact.

The figures came out of a hat---Richard Helms' hat.

The story was, frankly, designed to scare the hell out of President Thieu and make Helms' bargaining position a little easier.

What Helms was selling was the C.I.A. line of a need for a tougher security stance internally. Basically, President RICHARD NIXON had asked Helms if there was something he could do about the rampant corruption inside the Thieu government---officers squandering aid funds on luxury cars, wine and women and allowing an unacceptable amount of Uncle Sam's cash to turn up as flight capital to Swiss and French banks.

It was one of the rare (but increasing) instances when Helms and the C.I.A.---generally close-mouthed adherents to the "no comment" school---had ever used the press for leverage.

But it tells a lot about the C.I.A., which often feels frustrated about "not getting its message across" to the people it wants to reach in and out of the administration.

For the last few months, for example, the C.I.A. has been peddling in Washington and elsewhere details of an intensified Communist Chinese road-building effort in northern Laos.

But correspondents involved with Peking ping-pong and other developments have found the story not glamorous enough, nor different enough, from earlier ones on the same subject to get much space.

Helms visited Laos, which has come to be known as "C.I.A. Country", after twisting Thieu's arm and then went on to Tokyo to discuss Red China's nuclear, rocket and submarine developments with officials of Japan's intelligence-defense establishment.

These events were not reported in your daily newspaper and the exact details will never be known.

The C.I.A. is a many tentacled thing.

It operates in many diverse ways.

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23 U.S. officials tour Sandia Base

Twenty-three government officials will be given a briefing tour at Sandia Base Tuesday.

The visit is part of a U.S. Foreign Service Seminar on Foreign Policy.

The officials represent the State Department, U.S.' Information Agency, Agency for International Development, the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Agriculture and the four military services.

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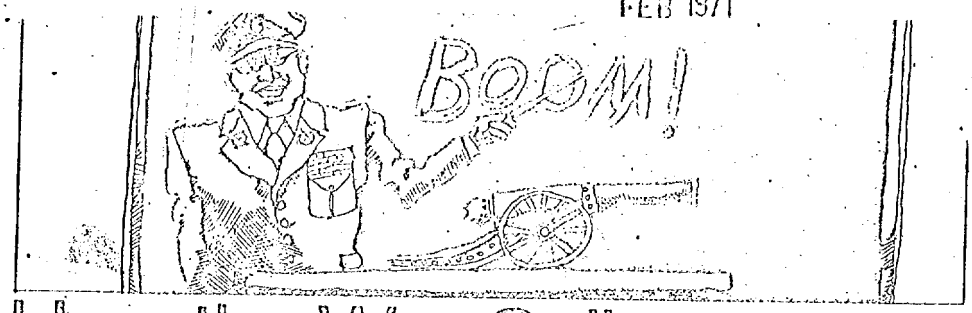

How the War College Polishes Our Brass

By Julius Duscha

When I got in the cab and asked to be taken to the National War College, the driver gave me a funny look, as if I wanted to go to Fort Knox. After I reminded him that the college was down in Southwest at Fort McNair, he nodded and grunted, "Yeah, I remember now."

You seem to be in another world as you leave the modern concrete and glass of Southwest and pass by the brick sentry house and the iron grillwork at the entrance to old Fort McNair, an Army post since 1794 and a highly strategic piece of land because of its commanding down-river view of the Potomac. You go past General's Row where fine old Army-style Colonial houses line the riverbank. And there it is, at the end of the old parade ground, not far from the site of the trial and hanging of Mary Surratt and three other conspirators in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. There is a sense of majesty about the sixty-year-old War College building with its graceful dome and white stone columns setting off the intricacies of its brickwork.

As we pulled up in front of the building, my cab driver leaned across the front seat and read out loud the words chiseled in stone above the entrance: "National War College." He turned to me, shook his head, and said: "All they do is study war in there, huh?"

The name is a problem. The War Department has long since been renamed the Department of the Army. Generals and Defense secretaries have developed all sorts of obfuscating phrases to describe war and warlike actions. But the War College is still stuck with that awful name.

But the National War College is not Bismarck or Clausewitz mit nuclear weapons—although a statue of Frederick the Great once stood at its entrance. Rather, its major purpose is to open a window on the world for highly parochial military officers [illegible] who are likely to become leaders of the military establishment.

It's a tall order. The men who come through the college each year are in their late thirties and early forties. They are products of a cold-war education. It's always been Us versus Them, and no one needs a scorecard to identify the players.

Every August a class of 140 men arrives at the college. Three-fourths are military officers, generally Army and Air Force colonels and Navy captains. The other fourth is civilian—Foreign Service Officer 2's and 3's from the State Department and GS-15's from the CIA and other agencies.

To the military a year at the War College is what a Nieman Fellowship at Harvard is to journalists or a Sloan Fellowship at Harvard or Stanford to middle-level executives. It is recognition, a rung up, an eye-catcher on a resume.

For ten months the War College students listen to some 150 off-the-record lectures from people ranging all the way from the President and the Cabinet to bombs-away Air Force generals and cold-war theorists expert in the mysteries of Mao. After hearing a lecture each morning the student body breaks up into small discussion groups supervised by the heavily military-oriented faculty of about forty men.

The faculty members also oversee political-military simulations (What would you do if the Russians seized the Dardanelles?) and research papers (American Policy in Southeast Asia During the 1980's).

The student's year is divided into twelve parts, each constituting a course such as National Power in the Modern World, Military Strategy, Problems of Modernization, and Internal Defense. There is nothing in the curriculum about building bigger bombs, but as one would expect in a college directly responsible to the Joint Chiefs of Staff everything [illegible] the feasibility of military solutions to the world's problems.

In the last few years, apparently feeling that the military's most relevant role may not be in Europe or the Middle East or Southeast Asia, the War College has revised its curriculum to include considerable emphasis on the New Left and other potential threats to our internal security. I came away from the War College with the uneasy feeling that the officers there see a military solution to the inconvenience caused by dissent in our society.

The National War College was set up by the Joint Chiefs in 1946 to fill the need "for comprehensive education in the formulation and implementation of national security policies and strategies of a highly select group of senior officers from each of the military services and civilian government agencies." Dwight Eisenhower, James Forrestal, George Marshall, and Hap Arnold have all been credited with starting the college, which was modeled after the British Imperial Defence College and was housed in what had been the headquarters of the Army War College. The Army, Navy, and Air Force still have their own War Colleges, but these rival institutions are more concerned with nuts-and-bolts military operations and none looks at grand strategic concepts the way the National War College does.

The commandant of the War College is always a military man, currently Air Force Lt. Gen. John B. McPherson. He has two deputies, Rear Admiral Percival W. Jackson and J. Wesley Jones, a former ambassador to Peru and Libya. For the military, command jobs at the War College are almost always terminal posts before retirement. The State Department deputy is usually a man on his way up.

George F. Kennan was the first State Department deputy commandant, and he describes the beginnings of the college in his *Memoirs: 1925-1950:*

"The War College . . . focused on the interrelationship of military and non-military means in the promulgation of national policy. It was a course, in short, on strategic-military doctrine. . . . Not only were we all new to this subject, personally and institutionally, but we had, as we turned to it, virtually nothing in the way of an established or traditional American doctrine which we could take as a point of departure for our thinking and teaching. It was a mark of the weakness of all previous American thinking about international affairs that there was almost nothing in American political literature of the past one hundred years on the subject of the relationship of war to politics. American thinking about foreign policy had been primarily addressed to the problems of peace, and had taken place largely within the frameworks of